THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Bill to Increase Dividends.

ATTEMPTED MUNICIPAL BLEEDING

Ingenious Smuggling Through of Bag Bills.

A SWINDLING ARMORY MEASURE.

Humorous Discussion on "Eggs by the Pound."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, May 9, 1877.
The session is evidently drawing to a close, and the proof is in the sudden appearance on third reading of ils with a bar sinister that slumbered for months in committee; also in the increasing boldness of the lobby and the casting aside by many members that virtuous discretion that marked attitude to public measures at an has begun, and bad buls will be rushed through in spite of every precaution. A really good bill, that of Langhein's, to repeal the act creating a parade ground for the National Guard out of some swamp ands near Kingsbridge for the benefit of some real estate speculators, was passed, though only after a

Perilous experience.

THE BANKING BILL.

Cowdin's banking bill also passed, and though Mr.

Cowdin meant honestly by it, the lobby took it in
sharge in the end, and be sure the banks bied, but
willingly, in consequence. The bill is as follows:—

An Acr authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks
and the surplus funds of savings banks.

The people of the State of New York, represented in
Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows:—

Secrico 1.—No tax shall hereafter be assessed upon the
capital property or franchise of any bank or banking association organized under the uthority of this State or the
United States, except as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2.—The shareholders of every bank or banking association shall be assessed and taxed upon their shares of
stock therein, in the same manner as upon other personal
property and not otherwise, except as hereinafter provided; but their sarpins, in an amount equal to twenty five
per cent of the capital of the bank or banking association
shall be except from assessment and taxation.

Nec. 3.—This she shall take effect immediately.

The banks will save quite a considerable sum of
money in taxation by the operation of this bill, and

money in taxation by the operation of this bill, and poorer people will be compelled to make up the defi-ciency. It is right enough for the banks, and, in fact, they could well afford to pay bandsomely for the con-cession given them in the measure. It is a welcome modification of their tax bills and a clear addition to their dividends. If anybody else but Mr. Cowdin spoke the other day as he did in support of the bill cople might suspect that he was an interested party. When the vote was announced by which the bill was passed a significent buzz passed around the chamber, and a good deal of champague was spilled at a neigh boring hostelry later on.

The following was the vote in detail:-

The following was the vote in detail:—
YEAS.—Berrigan, Eissell, Bowen, Brudley, Braman, Brick, Buimer, E. Case, Clark, Corsa, Coulter, Cowdin, Cozans, Growley, Dilimeier, Ecclesine, Fay, Yelkin, Flecke, Floyd, Jones, Gallagher, Galvin, Grady, J. G. Graham, J. B. Graham, J. B. Graham, Hamitton, Hammond, Haves, Healy, Herrick, Hodges, Holahan, Husted, Keator, Langbein, Langner, Longyear, Lyon, Manier, Marvin, McGroarty, McKee, Micheli, Moller, Nachimann, Nivae, O'Haie, Orr, Frosser, Rice, W. L. Rockwell, Rooney, Shanley, Shannon, Sliter, Rice, W. L. Rockwell, Rooney, Shanley, Shannon, Sliter, Rice, W. L. Rockwell, Rooney, Shanley, Shannon, Fliter, Rice, W. L. Rockwell, Rooney, Shanley, Shannon, Sliter, Rice, W. L. Rockwell, Rockenstoss, S. Satiswin, Billings, Rillington, J. H. Brown, Burns, Chiles, Clapp, Davenport, Dimond, Pah, Gore, Gilbert, Guilek, Hepburn, Hogeboom, Asagnard, Moody, Morey, Nellson, Peck, Piper, Post, Potter, Pardy, H. H. Rockwell, Ruggles, Sager, Sanders, Santee, Ehelson, Skinner, Santth, Spicer, Nephenson, Taylor, Valendine, Welsh, Wemple, Wickes, Williams, Whicks-Lotal, 44.

The indications are that the Haves Rand Transit to pass it. The lobbyists of the horse car companies of New York are busy and anxious this evening. They feel they have a hard task before them to corrupt enough members to vote for the bill that must relegate rapid transit to the indefinite future and disappoint the hopes of a million of people. The hayes bill, which it is proposed to result through, is a perfectly satanic measure, because it through, is a perfectly satanic measure, because it goes away beyond all prior efforts of the foes of rapid transit, and literally means to stamp out the idea at once and for all times to come, so that the horse companies shall never again be put to the exponse of buying logislation to save their monopoly. The New York delegation is sundered on the question, and it will be a minority this time as against rapid transit.

Mr. Strahan thinks he is carrying the wishes of his constituents by supporting liayes' bill. It, however, a majority of the New York members vote against it, those from the rural districts can have no gastification. bill will be up to-morrow and a determined effort made a majority of the New York members vote against a, those from the rural districts can have no pastification in taking an opposite course. I have the best possible assurance that there is money here to aid the passage

Langbein's bill providing for an issue of bonds to the

Langbein's bill providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for the further improvement and embelishment of Fourth avenue was lost. It appeared to have a good show of being passed, but bill be being passed, but be been so that the city had already expended \$4,000,000 in the one hand and Strahan on the other held up its weakness, so that members changed their votes in a rush. Strahan pointed out that the city had already expended \$4,000,000 in the improvement of Fourth avenue and enhancing the value of property along its line, and it was only reasonable that the property-holders should now come forward and pay for any further improvements. That settled it, and the bill fell through. In connection with his argument in support of it Mr. Laugbein read a communication from Commissioner Campbell, who said:—

"I have always thought, since the completion of the Fourth avenue improvement, that the proposed parks in certain parts of the avenue would make a very handsome and desirable improvement. The avenue being 140 feet wide causeways of ampie width will be left outside of the parks. It will sustain and protect the pavement very much if a curb is placed along the line of the pavement next the parks. Without such protection the pavement would be disturbed and displaced; but whether this curb is laid or not by the Park Department the paving of the avenue must proceed, as the restoration of this great avenue to a passable condition is absolutely necessary."

SANITAKY INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The bill of Senator Gerard's providing for the samilary inspection of common schools and school buildings in the city and county of New York passed the Senate several weeks ago, and has ever since been repossing on a top shelf in Mr. Fish's Committee on Citics. The opposition to it comes from Mr. Corsa's informants; sud, further, they insist that if a schoolbouse is found baddy sewered and very and the subject in formants; sud, further, they insist that if a school one. As Mr. Corsa's impressions are received from school o

There is too much of this smothering bills in committee.

A SCHEME TO SE WATCHED.

An attempt is being made in the Conference Committee on Strahan's Water Supply bill to so amend it that juries in Putnam county will have the right to deal with suits for damages brought by any rapactous residents of the county against the city of New York for alleged injury to their property or invasion of their water privileges or any trumped up charge. Senators Carpenter and Robinson and young "Ham." Fish are the members of the committee said to be engaged in trying to faster this amendment on the bill. Carpenter is from Foughkeepsie, and he and Eastman have an idea of setting New York city to fetch its water from Poughkeepsie. Fish is of Putnam county, and naturally tries to do a good turn for his greedy constituents, and Robinson has probably a lawyer's interest in the claims for damages of the Putnam county farmers. Spinois intends to propose to annex Putnam county to New York, so as that the city can have control of its watershee.

county to New York, as as that the city can have control of its watershed.

A great number of bills passed both houses, and a little one of four lines, providing for the sale of eggs hereafter by weight and prescribing twenty-four ounces as the weight of a dozen eggs, caused almost as much discussion as the Commiss bid itself; but, then, there was nothing acrimonous in it.

HUY ROUS BY THE POUND.

When the bill prescribing twenty-four ounces as the weight of a dozen eggs was piaced upon its passage in the assembly to-day, several members defined their position on the subject as follows:

Mr. Alvord was decidedly of opinion that he had become converted on this egg business. He had no doubt it was the true way to self eggs. The farmers were in the habit of passing them through a serve. What goes through they self and what remains they keep for their own use. He was in favor of the bill because it broke up that nefarious way of selfing eggs.

Mr. Ecclesine said that believing this bill would encourage heus of a right-unioned instore with any sense of self-respect to lay large and substantial eggs, he yoled sye.

Mr. Hodges said this seemed to make a great cackling

Mr. Hodges said this seemed to make a great cackling in the House, but he had not heard the question of egg

norg raised. As the bill certainly interfered with the right of farmers to retain their large eggs, he voted no. Mr. Hogeboom said the bill did not apply merely to heus' eggs, but to all eggs, and as egg materially ought properly to be sold by the pound, he voted ays.

Mr. Husted thought there was one very vital objection to the passage of the bill, and at the same time a paramount reason why it should become a law. The vital objection is that people are likely to be cheated in buying eggs by weight, because it was a well known inct that eggs with chickens in them were heavier than those without chickens in them were heavier than those without chickens. For that reason he should be opposed to the bill, but for the well known fact that if large eggs are preserved large chickens will necessarily ensue, and large chickens make large hous. Large hens never fly, and the result will be, should the bill pass, that peace and harmony will prevail among neighbors and the lawns and gardons will be taken care of. In the interest of peace and harmony he voted ays.

Mr. Lang was in harmony with the spirit of the bill, but he thought it ought to provide that it should be a misdemeanor for a hen to lay small eggs. If that amendment was inade he should vote for it.

Mr. Moller had read the bill carefully and came to the conclusion that it was expressly drawn to meet the wants of the hard times and he should vote for it.

Mr. Rooney did not think a correct standard of weight was provided. It should be either apothecary or Troy weight. It also appears to be drawn in the interest of hotel keepers. He preferred a dozen eggs to the one pound and oright sunces precribed as the weight of a dozen, for the reason that the eggs could be more easily digested.

Mr. Tahor said the first section met his views eggs-

interest of notes keepers. He preserved a dozen eggs to the one pound and cight sunces prescribed as the weight of a dozen, for the reason that the eggs could be more easily digested.

Mr. Tabor said the first section met his views eggsacily, but the second section was entirely erroneous. In providing that the act should take effect immediately, it would be rather rough on the heas, in compeling them to go to work immediately laying eggs by the pound. He voted no.

Mr. Tiphe said it seemed to him an attemot to enlarge the eggs without reased to him an attemot to enlarge the eggs without reased to the inconvenience the heas might suffer. He siso voted no.

Mr. Spinola defended the constitutional right of the hen to lay just such eggs as she pleased, and questioned the right of the legislature to compel the hen to be so constructed as to lay an egg of a peculiar size. There was nothing in this bill which in any way provided what kind of an egg a hen should lay. Sometimes they drop a soit shell egg. Supposing the hens should hold a convection and decide that they would hereafter lay nothing but soit shells, what would become of ear great egg bill then? The constitution protects hens as much as it does members of the Legislature. Now, these eggs have got to be twenty-four ounces, according to the language of the bill. Some cunning Yankee might invent some way to stuff the eggs with beavy material and evade the law, it might be a violation of other provisions of the constitution so as to interfere with femnie suffrage, and the floverior has relused his approbation to a bill conferring upon femnies the right to hold certain offices. Now, if we are going to bring the semale—the hen—into the field, how do we know but the Governor may put his foot on the hen, too? (Laughter.) He was going to estand up for the rocoter. The nen has had her day, and the time has come when the rights of the hen. Thus regarding it, he should vote in the negative to take care of the interests of the rocoter.

Mr. Brill, of Suffolk, was a raiser of hen fruit him-self and had intended to support the bill until the gentleman from Onondaga stated that the object was to make agriculturies honest. This reminded him of a newspaper article he had lately read, in which it stated that when you have a coy continually whisting, "I want to be an angel," it was time to put the sweetmeats on the upper shelf of the pantry. He

sweetments on the upper shelf of the pantry. He voted no.

Mr. Case, of Oneids, thought Mr. Spinola's constitutional objections rather forcible. It was an eggstraordinary bill, and it would probably meet the eggscautive vote, which might occasion an eggstra session. He voted for the bill, however.

Mr. Purdy criticised with some severity Mr. Spinola's constitutional objections. The idea that hems thave vested rights protected by the constitution was the sheerest nonsense. He would not, however, class that gentieman with the member from Onondaga, as suggested by the gentieman from Suffolk, for the former gentieman is not send of sweetmeats, and if he were, the upper shelf wend never keep them out of his way. his way.

The bill was passed—75 to 28.

The bill was passed—res 23.

The bill to prohibit ment anctions in the State, and the Brooklyn Unnibus bell, making various reforms in the government of that dity, passed; also the bill for the repairing of certain streets below Fourteenth street in New York. The bill for the revision of the saws relative to the administration of justice in the district courts of New York was just in the Senate—11 to 9.

tract courts of New York was lost in the Senate—11 to 9.

ONNIMES BILL AGAIN.

The Governor has see apart Friday next for hearing all who so desire on the mortes of the Omnibus bill. He will give a further said final hearing to those intercetad on Tuesday next, and by that time he expects to be thoroughly posted on the measure. Senator Morrissey had a talk with him to-day on this matter of a hearing, but the Governor of course gave no intimation of what he should do with the bill. On any day except Friday of this week he will hear all objections and complaints in relation to items in the Sapply bill.

Saturday next Senator Woodin expects to be prepared to report an apportionment bill to the Senate. To-day Senator Gerard offered a resolution asking for the discharge of the Committee on Apportionment from the further consideration of the bill in their charge, but, on learning the intention of Mr. Woodin, he consented to let it lie on the table.

The report containing the night exidence only of

The excitement of the afternoon in the Assembly was the debate and destruction of the bill providing for the audit and payment of claims for work done on and in the drill rooms and armories of New York city between the years 1871 and 1876. Mr. Fish charged that this swindling bill was surreptitiously smuggled into the Sub-Committee of the Whole, otherwise called the grinding committee, where all the jobs that cannot stand the light of day are sent, and he called for a committee of Investigation, which was

committee of the Whole, otherwise called the grinding committee, where all the jobs that cannot stand the light of day are sent, and he called for a committee of investigation, which was granted. The buil after a ferce debate was recommitted with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, or, in other words, put it to death. It professed to want only \$50,000 to defray the claims for material labor and services expended on the armories; but it the thing had become law judgments for nall a million, and on which the buil blaced no check, might be had against the city. The ex-Judge, Jim Coulter, was conspictored in his efforts to raily support for the bill, but Ecclesine went for him like a Comanche Indian and leit no hair on him.

A GOOD FOINT.

In the Scnate a potition was presented by Mr. Woodin signed by citizens of New York representing \$3,000,000 worth of property, asking that the Board of Education be maintained and the salaries of the school teachers be exempted from the operation of a clause in the pending charter amendment bill.

CODE OF REMEDIAL JUSTICE.

The Conference Committee on the Code of Remedial Justice, consisting on the part of the Senate of Senators Prince, Robertson and Loomis, and on the part of the House of Messra. Straban, Husted, Lang. Sanders and Maynard, was in session until midnight, and by a vote of 7 to 1 agreed to recommend, on the motion of Mr. Straban, the following:—First, the adoption of an act to suspend the operation of the nine chapters constituting in the part of the new code until the first day of September next, preserving all rights as they may now exist, and reviewing in the meantime the code lately suspended. Second, the adoption of the nine chapters constituting the second instalment of the new code adopted last year to take effect also on the 1st of September, and the adoption of the repealing acts to take offect of all this is to put the new revision of the statutes as amended into operation on the ist of September, and the adoption on the ist of September, and

THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT. MR. ELLIS EXAMINED CONCERNING THE TRADES

AND ABINGDON SQUARE SAVINGS BANKS. ALBANY, N. Y., May 9, 1877 ALBANY, N. Y., May 9, 1877.

The Senate Committee on Banking this morning resumed the investigation of the new series of charges preferred against Superintendent Ellis, Mr. Ellis was sworn, and testified as follows :- Had an examination of the department made to find all papers pertaining to the charge about the Trades Savings Bank, which Mr. Mack called for yesterday. The bundle of papers was produced, and comprised letters, reports, telegrams and miscellaneous memoranda. Among these the examination made to November, 1875, of that bank. This examination showed a deliciency of \$6,538 29 of

assets, and of income \$1,425 75.

The witness, resuming, said:-The real estate re ported among the assets as worth \$13,000 was sold soon afterward for \$23,000. Witness told the scoretary of the bank after receiving the report showing a delicioncy that the trustees must make the deliciency good and put it upon a sound basis or he would close i up; the secretary said he would do it. A letter was then anown witness, Which he said he sent to the pres ident of the bank on December 25, in which he required that the bank must be put upon a sound basis at once. A copy of a telegram was also shown from the secretary of the bank, dated December 3, stating that everything had been fixed up as proposed. Witthat everything had been fixed up as proposed. Witness had, however, caused the examiner to make another investigation to verify these statements, and that examination showed a surplus of \$243 34, and an excess of income of \$64349; after this examination another was made in August, the examiner having instructions to keep an eye vigitabily upon this bank and several others which had but little surplus, and were, consequently, weak; the particular examination upon which the bank was closed up was directed by Deputy Superintendent Lamb, during Mr. Ellis' absence, because he found the bank was advertising a good deal for deposits and was acting suspiciously; witness believed that his examiner, Mr. Reid, had occasionally

business; the regular returns sent in to the department are sworn to by the officers.

AMENGON SQLARE RANK.

The Abingdon Square Bank charge was taken up and Eills' examination resumed. He presented the examiner's report of the Abingdon Square Bank, made November 4, 1876, in evidence, showing the assets of that bank to be \$140,446 do and the limitines \$136,022 26, a surplus of \$4,424 70, but a deficiency of income of \$604 60; so long as the bank showed a surplus Re had no power to put the bank in the hands of a receiver; in regard to the holding of real estate in violation of their charter, which is one of the charges, the report shows that they had sold their real estate at a profit and got in exchange purchase money and mortgages; this was done before the date of Reid's examination; he did not believe this exchange was a violation of the spirit of the law; in February, 1876, the bank made a report for January I showing a surplus of \$7.307 58; he had consulted Attorney tieneral Pairchid about the law in relation to the exchange of property, and while agreeing upon the actual legality of the exchange that official thought with the witness that the rule might open the way for general speculation in real estate, and he expressed an opinion against it; up to July 26 he had no reason to believe there was any deficiency in the bank account; at that time he took his viscation and Mr. Lamb had charge until the bank was closed; if a bank had all of its assets in government bonds he believed the could hardly pay dollar for dollar its receiver was appointed.

Mr. Lamb testified regarding a letter from Examiner.

was appointed.

Mr. Lamb testified regarding a letter from Examiner Reid, dated July 19, 1876, relative to the condition of the bank at that time, showing an apparent deficiency of \$7,125 39 and the presence of bogus cheeks among the assets; on July 29 he reported the case to the Alterna General. Attorney General.

Sheldon W. Swaney, chief clerk to the Attorney General, presented the record of his office, showing that application for an order against the bank had been made August 10, 1876.

The committee then adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

RUN DOWN IN THE DARK.

DETAILS OF THE SINKING OF THE NORWEGIAN BARK AZOW BY THE STEAMER NURNBERG.

Валлиови, Ма., Мау 9, 1877. Captain Rüsse, of the bark Azow, hence for Queens town, which was sunk early yesterday by the steamer Nurnberg, near Cape Henry, says that his vessel was at anchor when she was run down, and most of the crew were below asleep. His bark was struck in the fore rigging. The crew, those who were not lost, escaped with only the clothing which they were. In an swer to a question whether he had his riding light dis-played, the Captain said he declined to speak in regard

The names of the seamen lost were Ulof Swentzel poatswain; T. Johnansen, carpenter; Johann Peterssen and O. Thorausen, ordinary scamen,

The disaster happened in the dark and the bark went down in a vory lew minutes. The crew will be taken in charge by the Norwegian Consul. The Azow was cleared last Saturday with 29,516 bushels of corn, which

cleared last Saturday with 29,516 bushols of corn, which was fully insured. The loss on the vessel and cargo will reach about \$40,000.

Captain Shaw, the pilot on board the Nurnberg at the time of the disaster, says:—"I boarded the Nurnberg about midnight, and went immediately with the captain upon the bridge, taking charge at once. We got under weigh at once and proceeded, Captain Jaeger having previously asked something about the tide. About two belis' (one o'clock) we were off sack River point, the wind blowing fresh from the eastward; some sear unoling; very dark and murky. Suddenly the lookout forward sang outsomething in Dutch Captain Jaeger said, 'There is a vessel under the bows,' and rang the bell to stop and back. I sang out, 'Hard aport!' and looking forward could just see the outline of a vossel with sais turled, apparently at anchor, but with no light displayed. A second aiterward I saw her deck, but saw nobody on board, and then we struck with a terrible crash. Instantly all was confusion. We had nearly three hundred people in the steerage. They all came rushing out with iew clothes on.

in the steerage. They all came rushing out with tew clothes on.

EFFORTS TO SAVE THE CREW.

As soon as I got my breath I sang out to give the bark lines and hold on to her till we got the people off. Captain Jaeger passed the word and we did this, but the tow of the Nurabeg had gone away into the Azow and she kind of hung on. We were going about fourteen or fifteen knots before we saw her. We pushed the bark brondside before us till her anchor chain letched her up and brought us up too. May be we dragged her abohor a little. It appears that we struck the Azow a little abult the starboard fore chains. We were coming right into her broadside, but had just time to turn a little to starboard, and so struck a glancing blow. The bark was lying head to the wind, which was east. We anchored and stayed there till daylight, and some time afterward. We were keeping a lockout for any of the crew that might still be allout. We did not find any more, and then proceeded. Those that we saved didn't bring anything with them. Some of them got their pants on, and that was all; others didn't got so much. Captain Jaeger made them all comfortable, and as soon as we got to Locust Point they loft, all except one sailor, who had his leg broken."

DAMAGE TO THE STEAMER.

The steamer received only slight damage; the fluke of the starboard anchor on the cathead made a hole in her side, cutting the iron plates. Her damage can be resuired at little cost, and she will probably not be detained beyond her sdvertised sailing day.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., May 9, 1877. this evening brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of the State against Charles S. Brown, of Middletown, charged with the murder of his father on the night of January 10, 1877. It will be remembered that old Mr. Brown was burned to death in his own house, and that his son was arrected upon suspicion of having first murdered bim and then set lire to the house, the deceased being alone in the house at the time. The prisoner was defended by the best legal talent in the country and the trial occupied three days. Chief Justice Durice and Associate Justice Stiness were pre-

A COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., May 9, 1877.

In the United States District Court here to-day Joseph Delbuno, alias Joseph Capponi, was found guilty of having in his possession, with intent to pass, sell, circulate and dispose of counterieit ten-dollar bills on the National Bank of Muncie, Ind., representing the amount of \$1,000. The trial has been pending for three days, and the jury was out only half an hour when the verdict was returned. The prisoner was sentenced to utteen years' imprisonment in State Prison.

Prison.

SWORK TOO LIBERALLY.

John B. Rogers, saloon keeper, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Emerson, colored, both of whom testilled for the delence, were arrested on the charge of perjury, and brought before Commissioner William A. Belville, who committed them to prison in default of \$1,000 balleach. Judge Nixon said he regretted that he could not give them a summary trial.

THE BOND FORGERS' TRIAL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

TRENTON, N. J., May 9, 1877.
In the case of the United States vs. Thomas P. Som erville and George Engel, of lorged bond notoriety, Judge A. J. Dittenhoeffer, of New York, commence an argument in lavor of quashing the indictments against the defendants on various grounds, among which being that the conspiracy, according to the first indictment, had merged into a felony, and the Court is therefore incapable of supporting a conviction. Coun-sel will resume on next Tuesday. His briefs are lengthy and it will take considerable time to linish the

sel will resume on hext Tuesday. His ories at lengthy and it will take considerable time to limish the argument.

The case of the United States vs. a Mrs. Goldsmith, for the alleged smuggling of about \$5,000 worth of jewelry from Europe, on the steamship Abyssinia, in October last, was taken up and will be resumed to-

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

INSPECTION OF THE FLAGSHIP CONTINUED-SAIL AND CANNON DRILL.

The manœuvres, under the inspection of Admiral Boutakoff, were continued yesterday on board the Russian flagsbip Svetlana, commanded by His im-perial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis. The mornng's exercises commenced at nine o'clock anu lasted antil near the eleven o'clock breaktast hour. The sail drill was first gone through with, the sails being spread, taken and changed in very quick time by the seamen of the flagship. These several operations having been satisfactorily performed the cannon drill

ing oven satisfactorily performed the cannon drift commenced. All being at quarters the various operations of loading, siming and firing the ship's ordnance were gone through with. The cannon on the quarter deck were handled at the same time with those forming the battery on the gun deck below.

In the afternoon the powder drift was gone through with, consisting in the passing up from the magazine of the powder, projectiles and the war materials. This being over, and the sailors being assembled on the gundeck, they were examined as to their knowledge in reading and writing by the Admiral, as all who are not proficient are being taught. Certain sailors whom he selected read aloud in Russian and wrote at his dictation. After the inspection, shortly before four o'clock, Captain His imperial Royal Highness the Grand Duke Alexis came on shore at the foot of Twenty-third street. Accompanied by Baron Schilling, Dr. Cradsine and Captain Novossisks he occupied a box last evening during the performance or "Smike" at the Union Square Theatre.

LOGAN---PORTER.

Marriage of the Lieutenant to the Admiral's Daughter.

OLD EPIPHANY AGAIN ABLAZE.

Gathering of the Alonzos and Imogenes of Washington Society.

THE DRESSES AND THE CEREMONY

A Brilliant Reception at the Admiral's Residence.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, May 9, 1977.

This evening ushered in the nuptials of Lieutenant L. C. Logan, United States Navy, and Miss Lizzic Por-ter, eldest daughter of Admiral Porter, an event which has been a widely discussed topic for many The preliminaries of the wedding have already been published in the HERALD, and the world is familiar with the details of the trousseau and bridal costume and the names of bridesmaids "indications" of this evening, its utmost hopes were realized in the change of weather. Although the "low hung clouds had dropped their garacred ininess" the entire day in soite of the rainy augury, the sun set among broken clouds and blue rifts, the sky becoming clear entirely as the bridal processi entered the church. Outside the sacred edifice the usual crowd was gathered. In expectation of storm an awning was creeted from the carriage step to the main door, which effectually blocked the view, but hoodlums of both sexes peered curiously under the edges, catching but a glimpse of beauty and elegance as it glided up the passage way.

THE SACRED EDIFICE.

The Epiphany, it is well known, is a fine structure, one of the oldest Episcopal churches in Washington, and is especially adapted to the display of a grand marriage ceremony. The main aisle is wide enough for two to pass along easily, and the length of the nave affords a fine opportunity for the exhibition of a handsome wedding costume.

THE GATHERING SPECTATORS. The hour for the ceremony was set at seven o'clock and by half-past six crowds of ladies, in full evening dress, with uncovered heads, sailed up the aisles and were shown to their allotted seats by the uniformed ishers, while the younger male escorts, in conventional black mostly, lostered around the door to wai the entrance of the galaxy of beauty. The pews outside the white cordon, guarding the charmed circle reserved for the tamily and special guests, were rapidly filled, the occupants chiefly being dressed for the reception afterward and presenting a tout ensemble of exceeding brilliancy, the rivid popular shades of cardinal glowing deeply amid the toilets. Soticeably in the crowd of young folks were the Downger mammas, as conspicuously elegant and interesting in their allability as the daughters, with the more tascinating charm of youth. The gath ering was of an unusual character, for the scene was entivened by the uniforms of army and navy, with which no marriage has been decorated since the General of the Army gave his daughter to be the joy of a young man's life. During the entrance and seating of the crowd the organ was played softly, the

only interrupted below by the impatient whispers of the expectant assemblage. THE MARRIAGE PROCESSION.

Then came a flutter as of an important arrival. Fair heads were thrust toward the opening door, the music deepened, and every face was lit with new desire to catch the first glimpse of the incoming bride, and the interest lessened none when the hero of the the interest lessened none when the hero of the great march to the sea entered with Mrs. Haves. General Sherman was in full intitary dress, his yellow sash across his breast, while the President's wife wore a rich black gros grain silk, with white camels' har shawl bordered in colors, and chip hat trimmed with Spaniah blonde and wreath of autumn leaves and pale blush ross, her sweet face looking calm and attractive beneath the smooth black hair combed low on her temples. Following these were three members of General Sherman's staff, Colonel Tourietotte escorting Miss Anderson, Colonel Bacon with Miss Foote and Colonel Poe with Miss Platt, three Cincinnati belies in full evening costume, now guests of Mrs. Hayes.

The Beidal, Party.

With these arrivals the flutter increased, the organ's tone peated louder, and Captain Carlisle Patterson, of the Coast Survey, entered next supporting his sister, Mrs. Porter, a tall, delicate looking lady, who wore

music floating up to the arches of the high roof, and

the Gosst survey, entered hext supporting his sister, Mrs. Porter, a tail, delicate looking hidy, who wore upon her face a natural seriousness that came of a mother's anxiety at surrendering the first of her home circle into siranger hands. Following them were the family and more intimate friends, and when these were seated the choir began the entrance hymnostic and the history of the hextensyed wedding mare which has done such came the ushers, at unformed save the first two, and successing them the bridesmads in pairs, attired aike with neck and shoulders gimmering pink above the fleecy tulle of their dresses. With stately step they sweep along, the disphanous loids of the train moving with statueque firmness along the floor, while the lootalist were timed by the measure of the voices in the bridal song. As the first clord of music was sung the groom and best man came quietly into the chancel from the vestry room and stood on one side of the iraprat arch of flowers, beilind which were standing the white robod minister, and side of the arch, and, following them, came Miss Porter, leaning on her father's arm. Admiral Porter was in full naval uniform, and the bride was exquisitely dressed, her fair face flushing rosily beneath the veil caveloping her youthful figure. Her motion was dignified almost to hauteur as as the glided without a movement of the streamens of the occasion cei, and, with her father, kent reverently with bowed nead against the rail. Like the mother, Admiral Porter was in full naval uniform, and the bride was exquisitely dressed, her fair face flushing rosily beneath the veil caveloping her youthful flushed to path the survey of the high and the ceremony began, Leutenant Logan receiving his bride from her father. During the cutive service to organize the complete of the survey of

bridle couple were obliged to come under it. The officers of the Marine corps came in for a full share of honor at the home of the Admiral's son-in-law.

"For," and the Admiral, "I do not like this modern style of celebrating marriage. My idea is that when a father is called upon to give a daughter in wedlock it should be done as quietly as possible. Now I have taken pains to build a house large enough for all my family and all they may choose to bring into it, and this shall be their bome. All that I sak is to see my children blessed within it. Here their triends and my friends may make merry to their hearts' content."

So it was to night. The Admiral but everybody welcome to his home and his fireside. He was the fleet captain, to whom the Senators, lugges and a host of oid navai officers looked for orders, and it was a happy scene to witness the head of the navy bombarding the ceiling with steady broadsides of the most extra dry that ever mostened a parched throat.

The webbing cake was distributed in satin lined boxes by the bride, who found the task not an easy one, so great was the demand. The brides maids and ushers, as well as those who had contributed to the vocal entertainment of the marriage feast, were prominent among the bousehold favorites. Other wedding receptions may have been more elaborate, but certainly none ever exceeded the hospitality which graced the conclusion of the Logan-Porter nuptials.

VISITING PRESIDENTS.

ARRIVAL OF HAYES AND GRANT AT PHILADEL-PHIA-TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME-CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE EXHI-BILION-GENERAL GRANT'S TRIP TO EUROPE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1877. The Reception Committee of the International Ex-hibition Company, to whom was entrusted the pleasant in Philadelphia of President Hayes and the Cabinet, consists of Messrs, J. J. Bailey, chairman; Thomas S. Ellis, Thomas Cochran, John S. Morto and Isaac N. Clothier. Messrs. Bailey and Elits, on Thursday lust, went to Washington to ascernain the wishes of His Excellency in regard to the time of his departure for this city and also as to the number and character of those who would accompany him. It was then the President expressed a vish that he should be received on his arrival here as modestly and quietly as a private gentleman; but he was subsequently induced so far to modify this as to accept the escort of the First City Troop of Phila desphia as his guard of honor during his stay, this ancient organization having acted in that capacity whenever the Chief Magistrate of the nation deigned to honor Philadelphia with a visit since the time of Washington's first entry.

TENDERING CIVIC HOSPITALITIES. Since the return of the citizens' committee from the capital the municipal authorities have bestirred themselves, and a committee of Councils, with Charles Thomson Jones as chairman, has been appointed to tender official courtesies to His Excellency. To-day also, in accordance with a resolution passed by one branch of Councils, the Mayor tendered o President Hayes the hospitalities of the city during his visit to the opening of the Exposition, as will be seen by the following:-

TO THE PRESIDENT: To THE PRESIDENT:

On the occasion of your visit to the Permanent Exhibition I extend to you the hospitalities of the city of Phila delphia.

W. S. STOKLEY, Mayor. To this despatch the President at once returned the

Iollowing reply: — WASHINGTON, May 9, 1877.

Hon. WILLIAM S. STORRLY, Mayor of thiladelphia; —
Accept my thanks for your despatch just received.

R. B. HAYES.

At fifteen minutes to one this morning the entir committee of the Exhibition authorities again proceeded to Washington to oscort the Presidential party to the Centennial City. They started the Baltimore and Ohio Depot in Colonel Tom Scott's private car attached to the regular train. On their arrival in Washington the committee proceeded to the White House. After the customary interchange of official courtesies, the party, including the Presi-

white House. After the customary interchange of official courtesies, the party, including the President, his personal staff, members of the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and others of equal note, at hall-past tive o'clock this evening started for this city, arriving at the West Philadelphia Depot at eleven o'clock P. M. Here carriages were in waiting to convey the guests to the Continental Hotel, where the President will remain until one o'clock to-morrow alternoon, at which time he will be escorted by the First City troop to the Centennial grounds.

GOING TO THE EXHIBITION.

The party will proceed thither in carriages, headed by the troops mounted, and will pass over the following route:—Down Ninth to Walnut, up Walnut to Broad, out of Broad to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Twenty-lourth to the Park, passing over Girard avenue bridge, up Girard avenue to Elm avenue and along him avenue to the main southern entrance. At this point the guests will be met by another committee, who will see them properly scated in the space reserved for them on the stage. After the close of the ceremonies the President will view the Exhibition, and then at half-past five o'clock will accompany Mr. E. F. Steel to his residence on School lane, Germantown, where he will dise with a lew Frieuds and guests. Between six and ten o'clock to-morrow evening the President will nold a reception at Mr. Steel's residence. After this is over he will take the quarter to one o'clock train for Washington.

HIR RETINUE.

Among those accompanying the President from Washington or who preceded him are his son, Mr. Webb Hayes, Hon, William M. Evarts, Hon, J. W. McCrary, Hon, John Sherman, Attorney General

Webb Hayes, Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. J. W. McCrary, Hon. John Sherman, Attorney General Devens, Senator Bruce, P. B. S. Pinchback, ex-tiover-nor-Jewell, of Connecticut, and others. Mrs. Hayes did not accompany the President on account of ill-

did not accompany the President on account of illness.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia is lavored with another distinguished visitor in the person of ex-President of the United States U. S. Grant. This morning the ex-President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, arrived in this city. It having been previously announced that he would not arrive until one o'clock, there was no more excitement at the West Philadelphia depot than is usual on the arrival of trains there, and when General Grant alighted from the train he was greeted by Mr. J. W. Paul, George W. Chinds and a few personal Friends. Without any demonstration, or without attracting any attention, he proceeded to the carriage of Mr. Paul, which was in waiting, and was driven to his residence, at Twenty-first and Chestnut streets. At two o'clock the Committee on Reception of Councils waited upon the ex-President for the purpose of consulting with him regarding the engagements he had already made with friends and informing him as to the programme Twenty-first and Chesinut streets. At two o'clock the Committee on Reception of Councils waited upon the ex-President for the purpose of consulting with him regarding the engagements he had already made with friends and informing him as to the programme for his entertainment. The hospitainties of the city and the use of Independence Hall for the purpose of holding a public reception were tendered him by the Councils of this city. For the first few days he will be the guest of Mr. James W. Paul, and after that of Mr. George W. Childs up to the day of sailing. Mr. Jones, the chairman of the Councils' committee, stated that the agents of the steamship company had offered to take the Iriends of General Grant down the river on the day of sailing, and be appointed Messrs. Wagner, Rowland and Bonham a committee to make the necessary arrangements, ascertain the time of sailing, &c.

COMMITTERS APPOINTED.

The following committees were appointed, with instructions to report to the General Committee at ten o'clock to-morrow morning:—

On Invitations—Messrs. Gates, Wagner, Bardsley, Moniey and C. T. Jones.

On General Programme—Messrs. McCullough, Marshail, Bardsley and C. T. Jones.

On General Programme—Messrs. McCullough, Marshail, George A. Smith, Rowland and Gates.

On General Programme—Messrs. McCullough, Marshail, George A. Smith, Rowland and Gates.

On moniton of Mr. Wagner an invitation to the committee and their guest to visit Cramp's ship yard was accepted. After the adjournment of the General Committee Mr. Wagner's subpyard was arranged that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th hist, the committee and others, accompanied by General Grant and party, shall take a steamer at the Chestnut street wharf and proceed to Cramp's ship yards. After inspecting these yards, where it was stranged that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th hist, the committee and others, accompanied by General Grant and party, shall take a steamer at the Chestnut street wharf and proceed to Cramp's ship yards. After inspecting thes

TWEED'S CHANCES.

Attorney General Fairchild was telegraphed to come to this city yesterday by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. who has had under consideration the memoranda what William M. Tweed will confess if liberated. It is probable that Mr. Peckham has made up his mind as to the value of the evidence of Mr. Tweed in relation to the various Ring suits now pending, and that he has sent for the Attorney General to come to this city for the purpose of settling the matter. There is intio doubt that the evidence is valuable, and in that case the visit of the Attorney General will result in the acceptance of the Boss' offer and his immediate discharge from "Castle Ludiow." Mr. Fairchild is expected to arrive in town this corporate. ceptance of the Boss' offer and Dis charge from "Castle Ludiow." Mr. pected to arrive in town this morning.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. While Poter Casey, of Oak street, was walking along

Mulberry street early yesterday morning, he was set upon by Samuel Broderick, living at No. 9 that street, who knocked him down and dragged him into hallway, where he rifled his pockets of \$2. haliway, where he rifled his pockets of \$2. He then placed a cloth over the head of te almost senseless man to stop his outcrees and endeavored to escape. Casey quickly recovered and gave chase, and was soon at the robber's heels. As he was about to catch him the desperado wheeled around and threatened his lite. At this juncture officer Talions, of the Fourth precinct, arrived and took Broderick into custody. He was committed in default of \$1,000 bait at the Tombs Poince Court.

DEATH IN THE DEPTHS.

Seven Men Killed and Seven Seriously Injured in a Colliery Explosion.

A Scene of Quiet Industry Transformed with a Flash Into an Underground Hell.

DIGGING FOR THE DEAD.

Widows' Wails and Children's Cries at the Pit's Mouth Ask "Who Is To Plane?"

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 9, 1877.

This whole region was startled about noon to-day by the announcement of a terrible accident at the Wades-ville shalt, an extensive colliery at Wadesville, a small Pottsville. At first information was vague, and the calamity was magnified into a second Avondale horror, materially, but the truth is terrible and cannot fail to excite the deepest teelings of sorrow. A HERALD representative visited the colliery and from dirt-begrimed miners who had barely escaped alive gleaned as much of the truth as can be known of the cause, circumstances and effects of the accident.

THE SCENE.

About fifty miners, most of them men of family and residents of St. Clair, Wadesville and the vicinity, were at work, at half-past ten o'clock, in that portion of the mine known as Lunday's gangway, distant from the mouth of the slope about two miles. They were working by the light of naked lamps, and confidently behad been through the collery in the morning early and reported everything "all right." The clear and the circulation and ventilation as good as at any time. The men were engaged in what is called in mine language "robning the gangway." The cangway had been run as far as intend and the men were working toward the slope taking the coal, and abandoning the workings as they went. Some were in the breasts blasting, some were send ing the coal down the shoots, and some were leading the wagons. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the scene changed, and the works, so quiet a moment before, were converted into a perfect hell. wagons and men were buried this way and that, and the cries of the living and the groans of the dying were mingled with the roar of the explosion.

THE ALARM.

Those who could save themselves fied with what speed they could in the smoke and din of the mine, stumbling over fallen timbers, and at last reaching the slope gave the alarm. The news spread like wildfire, and from all directions people bastened with cries and forebodings to the mouth of the colliery, for there were several hundred men beneath the ground, and the names as well as the number of the dead and wounded were yet unknown. As soon as the afterdamp would permit a force of men was organized and set at the sad work of hunting for the dead and to resque the wounded.

It was not until after twelve o'clock that the first body was brought to the light of day. No more terriance of a colliery mouth on such an occasion. women and children stand in breathless expectation cage is nearing the mouth of the shaft. The cage rises slowly into view, and then are disclosed balf a dozen or more begrimed and saddened men, standing erect, and between them is the body, burned and disligured, that a few moments before was a friend and companion in the vigor of manhood. Then some fond wife learns what she has leared and yet hoped against, and the wails of the widow and orphans burst forth

unrestrained. Five times to-day was this scene repeated, and a sixth body yet lies buried beneath a mass of coal and slate. Relays of men have been working continuously digging for the dead. Their progress has been slow, because the after damp is so strong that they can only work a few minutes at a time. Right mer fects of the tire. One of these has since died and one or two are badly injured. Several will escape with

The dead are John Durkin, miner, of St. Clair, who William Kirk, miner, St. Clair, wife and three chil-

Benjamin Mosely, miner, Wadesville, wife. Joseph Milward, laborer, Mill Creek, single.

Herbert Moore, miner, Wadesville, wife and for children. Thomas Connors, miner, Summit Hill, young wife

James Leddy, miner, St Clair, wife and children. Leddy was taken out alive but died in a few bours. he ing borribly burned. Patrick Gibbons, single. Abe Jones, single.

Dennis Brennan, single. John Rees, married. Patrick Moore, married. John McAtee, single, All of these are burned, except Moore, who was struck by a piece of flying timber. Jones is, perhaps,

John Glavey, single.

mortally hurt A HEARTHENDING SPECTACLE.

The bodies of the dead presented a terrible appearance, and even to one not versed in mine affairs attest the norror of a mine explosion. Conners, who was driven through a door, had his head split open and both feet torn off. His brains were gathered up and brought a flying sheet-iron pan, which was hurled against him. The rest were either burned to death or killed by collision with some portion of the works. On none of the bodies is there a spot that is not red with bruises or black from the fire. Some of them even had their finger nails torn off by the explosion. Articles of clothing were rent from the bodies, and the boots of Moseley, whose body is not yet found, were picked up in the gangway.

ORIGIN OF THE DISASTER The cause of the explosion is not known positively, though there is a general agreement on the most probable origin. As there was in the morning no cas in that portion of the colhery where the men were at work, and as such a quantity of gas could not have uccumulated in a short time, the only reasonable theory is that a heavy fall of top rock and slate occurred in some abandoned breast and forced the gas there accomulated down upon the naked lights of the doomed

A MINER'S EXPERIENCE. Edward Weaklan, a laborer, who was working not more than twenty yards from Moore, states that he was loading a wagon, and the first thing he knew the fire descended upon him from the buggy shute. He threw himself flat and grasped the fron rail to prevent bimself from being thrown or huried in any way by the explosion. His wagon received the full force of the concussion, and was thrown across the gangway, and thus he was saved. As soon as possible he arose and fled to escape the fatal effects of the "after damp." This, with some variations, is the experience of many, Not one of those who were in the explosion are able to give any description of its horrors or form any theory of the cause of it. The Wadesville shaft is owned and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. At the first moment poss ble several of the company's most experienced mining ble several of the company's most experienced mining engineers were sent down the shaft to assertain the cause of accident and the extent of the damages. They report the theory of the cause of the accident similar to the one given above, and say that for an explosion which was so destructive to life it was singularly mild. The damage to the colliery is comparatively little.

AN OFFICIAL SULVEY.

The mine inspector of this district spent the after-

AN oppicial schwar.

The mine inspector of this district spent the afternoon in making a thorough examination of the mine, and will report to the Coroner to-morrow. The conjury is ten years oid, and has latterly been the scene of many accidents. Public opinion will now demand an inquiry into the means of ventilation used there.